WINNSBORO, S. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1889.

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THE LEGISLATURE.

PROGRESS OF OUR LAWMAKERS IN LAWMAKING

A Heavy Calendar in the House, and Lots of Work for the Senate. At the close of the second week of the session of 1989 the Legislature of South Carolina appeared to have made decided ly slow progress, if judgment may be formed from the number of public measures carried through the final stage of law-making. The House calendar contained 271 measures-bills, resolutions and claims. A resolution was passed providing that no bills be introduced after the 12th inst, except by the committees on ways and means, judiciary, and privileges and elections. The Senate has exhausted its calendars much better, to be in readiness for the avalanche of bills 'that must be expected from the House.

Both bodies will put on steam for the last pa t of the session.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING. The bill, by Col. McKissick, of Ucion, to amecd the law in relation to State printing came up in the House for a second reading. It provides for a less costly method of binding the Acts and other volumes of State printing, substituting paper binding for cloth in some cases, and cloth for calf in others. Nobody made any attack on the bill, but its author rose to justify and advocate it. Many members were anxious that their local bills should have a chance and

wanted to omit speeches Mr. Irby presently interrupted Col. Ta on looked bewildered, and rather ren tant to give up the floor, whereat the whole House laughed. The speech was resumed, but very soon abandoned with a shrug of the shoulder, and the bill was passed without a dissenting voice. The passage was greeted with such an out-burst of applause and laughter that the Speaker had to ply his gavel vigorously to reduce the hilarity of the House.

MR. DAVIS'S BIRTHDAY.

Mr. Childs, of Richland, introduced the following bill to amend the Section 1,636 of the General Statutes in relation to legal holidays:

Be it enacted, etc., That Section 1,636 of the General Statutes of the State be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1,636. National Thanksgiving days and all general election days, the 1st day of January, the 22d day of February, the 4th day of July, the 30th day of June and the 25th of December, shall be legal holidays."

The bill was placed on the calendar without reference.

The committee on privileges and elec, tions called up their bill providing for 27. Title 10. of the General Statutes, rethe election of one railroad commissioner at this session of the Legislature as the successor of Commissioner Bonham, and the election of successors to the other commissioners upon the expiration of their terms of office in 1891 and 1893. respectively.

Mr. Graydon immediately moved strike out all of the bill after the enacting clause, and insert a substitute providing for the immediate election of three railroad commissioners, one from each section of the State as at present, who, as soon as possible after their election, shall draw lots to decide who shall serve for the respective terms of two, four and six years; that upon the expiration of their terms of office the Legislature elect successors to serve for six years each, so that every two years an election shall be held and that each commissioner after those first elected shall serve six years; that the terms of the three commissioners to be elected this session begin January 1, 1890, and that the Governor shall have power to fill any vacancy arising until the Legislature shall fill it by election.

Gen. McCrady presented the legal views inducing the committee to make the report it did, and Messrs. Graydon and Gary opposed them. The arguments were technical, and, therefore, not of interest to the great non legal majority. Mr. Graydon's substitute was adopted by a vote of 81 to 23.

PROHIBITION DEFEATED.

The bill. with an unfavorably report, to prohibit the sale of intexicating liquors, introduced by Mr. Childs, of Rithland, was called for by that gentleman when it was reached on the calendar. and he made a gallant but unavailing fight for it. Mr. Childs said that South Carolina had always been found in the front rank of advancement against any enemy threatening its rights, its liberties, its peace or its welfare, the empty sleeves of many of the members of the House attesting their devotion to their country's cause. To-day she was confronted by an enemy that checked her prosperity, retarded her advancement and hindered the progress of Christianity.

Mr. Childs then reviewed all the arguments for and against the prohibition of to the separate estates of married the liquor traffic, and said that it was evident that the flowing tide was on the side of temperance reform, and that it was the next great question that must be by purchase any species of property in settled by this country. The bill he had introduced did not affect the question of | conveyances therejor, and to contract individual abstinence, but was openly and be contracted with in the same manmeant to check the evils resulting from the liquor traffic. High license, he contended, could not check or control the

thing.
He then appealed to the Christianity and moral sentiment of the Legislature to throw the weight of their influence on the side of the bill, and let the State

The vote on the motion to kill the bil was as follows: Yeas 55, nays 46.

Among the bills passed by the House are the following: To prevent the killing of fish in the fresh waters of the State by the use of any explosive material; to amend the General Statutes relative to the acquirement of lands by the United States government; to require testimony taken before masters or referees to be reduced to writing and signed by the witnesses; to provide for the separation of general law and joint resolutions from those relatin, o other matters in bind-. ing and indexing thereof; to authorize the issue of certain notes by the town council of Barnwell and to provide for the payment of the same; to authorize the town council of Camden to issue and dispose of certain bonds; to regulate the members of the General Assembly from some candidates for the succession. Mr. salary and appointment of trial justices accepting free passes from any railroad Benet, of Abbeville, has announced himand constables in Hampton and Union in the State or doing business within the self a caudidate for election to fill the Counties; to amend the Code of Pro- State; to extend the jurisdiction of trial vacancy, and there has been a movement ty of Richland, and to sell and dispose was made that the diversion of the sinkcedure relating to the Courts of the fifth justices for Hampton and Beaufort Coun in Newberry circles indicating the prob-

facturing Company; to authorize the vision, digest and arrangement of the reasurer and school commissioner of statute laws of this State; to pay certain Fairfield County to borrow money to pay expenses of elections in this State. school claims; to incoporate the town of Westville, Kershaw County; to incoporate the Greenleaf Presbyterian Industrial Institute and Female College of Orange- any substitute therefor, and to provide burg; to amend the charter of the city of Spartanburg.

The bill in relation to attorneys' costs in equity cases was withdrawn by Mr. Irby, who said that its purpose had been accomplished by the Act of 1888. Other bills were withdrawn, including that to amend the Act enabling the

County Commissioners of Spartanburg, Colleton and Aiken Counties to borrow A Senate resolution asking the Sena tors and Representatives from South Carolina in Congress to take into consid-

eration the matter of straightening Wateree River, in Sumter and Kershaw Counties, was concurred in. There was a skirmish over the bill to incorporate the Hampton and Branch-

ville Railroad Company, Messre. O'Brien and Brawley desiring further time to consider it, and Messrs. Hutson and Raysor pressing it. It finally went over and The committee on privileges and elec-

tions to which was referred the of Mr. H. L. P. Belger, of Charleston, reported that as he had accepted the office of trial justice, he had thereby vacated his seat in the House. Among the bills that passed their sec-

and reading were the following: Providing for graded schools in Newberry; relating to the form of conveyance of real estate; providing a salary for the sheriff of Fairfield County; authorizing the erection of a new Court House for Spartanburg County; providing for quarantining the State by land against McKissick's speech by saying that no diseases and infection; authorizing cer one opposed the bill. The member from tain incorporated towns to substitute hard labor on their streets for fine and imprisonment in cases of misdemeanor; rechartering Sand Bar ferry; a joint resolution to provide for the speedy publication of the Acts of the Legislature.

The following bill (Gen. McCrady's) referred to above, was read a second time and passed with amendment; while Mr. Bean's bill on the same subject was indefinitely postponed: To around the law in regard to leasing and hiring out of convicts, and to provide for the support and employment or the same upon public works, and to establish an engineer bureau in connection therewith. Bill No. 130, to fix the salary of rail-

road commissioners at \$1,000 per annum, was killed, as was also the bill to give trial justices jurisdiction in cases of carrying concealed weapons, and fixing their compensation therefor.

The following bills were read a second time and passed: To amond Section 510 of the General

Statutes of the State of South Carolina, relating to the duties of solicitors. County from the operations of Chapter lating to the stock jaw.

The bill to amend Section 1,998 of the General Statutes caused some debate. The amendment provides:

"That no waiver of the right of homestead, however solemn, made by the head of a family at any time, prior to the assignment of the homestead, shall defeat the homestead provided for in this chapter: Provided, however, that no right of homestead shall exist or be allowed in any property, real or personal. aliened or mortgaged, either before or after assignment by any person or persons whomsoever, as against the title or claim of the alience or mortgagee, or his

heir, or their heirs or assigns. Senator Patterson moved to recommit the bill. Senator Murray moved to table Senator Patterson's motion. The motion to table prevailed by a vote of 16 to 14, and the bill passed a third reading.

NO REDUCTION OF SALARIES. When the salary reduction bill was called, contrary to expectation it was disposed of withoun addltional debate. Senator Moise made the motion to continue, which is regarded as a fair test of

the strength of each side. The yeas and nays being demanded, the vote stood yeas 13, nays 12, as follows:

Yeas-Byrd, Buist, Danztler, Howell Iziar, Moise, Moody, Moore, Munro, Murray, Rhame, Sinkler and Verdier -13.

Nays - Alexander, Edwards, Fields, Kennedy, Mason, McCall, Patterson, Pope, Ready, Smith, Sojourner and

Wilson-12. Senator Woodword was paired with Senator Donaldson, otherwise he would have voted "aye." Senator Ferguson was paired with Senator Smythe, otherwise he would have voted "no." Senator Erwin wos paired with Senator Hemphill, otherwise woold have voted

"aye."

Several hours were consumed in debating the question of the rights of married women, as developed in two bills to amend a certain section of the General Statutes, and to declare the law relating women.

The substance of the bills is in relation to the right of married women to acquire her own name and to take proper legal ner as if she were unmarried, and that all couveyances, mortgages and like formal instruments of writing, executed by a married woman, shall be effectual to convey or charge her separate estate. whenever the intention so to convey, or charge such separate estate is declared in such conveyances, mortgages or other instruments of writing. The bill was ensued on the motion to indefinitely postpone, and the bill was finally rejected

by a vote of 23 to 0. The bill to limit the right of dower was rejected by a vote of 20 to 10, after a spirited debate.

FUNDS FOR CONTROLLING DISEASES. The memorial of the executive com mittee of the State board of health, relating to the control of contagious and infectious diseases, was favorably reported, and the committee recommended that the aid asked for be granted and that the amount of \$500 be appropriated for the purposes mentioned in the memo-

rial. The report was adopted. MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES.

Among the bills passeed to a second and seventh circuits; to amend the law ties resident at or near Yemassee and able candidacy of Mr. George Johnstone. quired by law; to incorporte the heard to forfeited land, delinquent land and of church extension of the Methodist collector of taxes, approved 24th Decemmade up his mind yet whether or not to Protestant Church in South Carolina; to ber, 1887, and the amendments of 24th become a candidate.

amend the charter of the Pelzer Manu- December, 1888; to provide for the re

Bill to prohibit the sale or furnishing or giving or providing to minors of cigarettes, tobacco or cigarette paper, or penalties for the same, was passed. Joint resolution to authorize and direct

the comptroller general of this State to drawn his warrant on the State treasurer to pay the Rev. John Johnson the sum of four hundred dollars for one hundred full bound copies of his recently published historical narrative of the defense of Charleston harbor, including Fort Sumter and adjacent islands, to become the property of this State, and to be placed in the libraries and other public institutions of this State, was passed. Senator Pope secured the passage of an male and female.

Notes of the Session.

The leaders of the Clemson College movement in the Legislature have assured he trustees of the University that they only want for their new college half of the land scrip and all of the Hatch fund, and that they will not interfere with the mechanical department of the University, and that they propose to vote to the University the full sum of money it needs, \$45,000, on condition that the Clemson College is allowed these funds. The trustees have decided not to fight the Clemson College. Of course the agricultural department will oppose to the last the dismemberment of that department and its subordination to the trustees of the Clemson College, and it will be on this issue that the contest will

wage most fiercely. The Senate concurrent resolution providing for postponing from the 11th to the 13th inst. the election of a commissioner and members of the board of agriculture and other officers was amended by the House so as to provide for their election on the 18th inst., and in such shape returned to the Senate. This was on Mr. Benet's motion, and carried out the original purpose of the Clemson College measures subordinating the commissioner of agriculture to the trustee of that college and doing away with the board of agriculture shall be adopted

The Senate, by a vote of 14 to 11, passed to a third reading the joint resolution calling a Constitutional Convention. The vote on the third reading was 17 to 10. Less than two-thirds of the whole Senate having voted in the affirmative, the joint resolution failed. The joint resolution to amend the constitution so as to provide for four Justices of the Supreme Court was killed in

before an election be entered upon.

the Senate. The Senate has passed a resolution recommending New York as the best place for holding the World's Fair in

Mr. Guess introduced a resolution limiting all speeches to fifteen minutes.

The House promptly tabled the resolu-

General News Rems. -Tennessee made 80,000,000 bushels of corn and 100,000 bales of cotton this

-Col. J. H. Rathbone, founder of the order of Knights Pythias, died at Lima,

O., on Monday. -W. W. Russell has rented a house in Anderson, and will soon move his family to that city.

-The students of the State University passed appropriate resolutions on the leath of Jefferson Davis.

-The Tupper bill to regulate the employment of children in factories meets with general disfavor. -The flags over the State House

will float at half-mast for thirty day, in honor of the late President Davis. -The Farmers' Alliance of Oconee county recommends Capt. J. L. Shanklin, its president, as one of the trustees

of the Clemson College. -The work of refining sugar was commenced on Monday in Claus Spreckles' new sugar refinery in Philadelphia. The capacity of the refinery is 2,000.000 pounds of sugar every twenty-four

hours. -It is estimated that-it will take \$500,000, to carry the Three C's Railroad to Charleston. A committee of merchants has been appointed to confer with representatives of the Company on cultural College, upon the order of said

the matter. -The Australian ballot is being seriously considered by the Virginia Legislature. In a column of interviews printed by the Richmond Dispatch a majority of the talkers favor a system where the citizen can cast his ballot in

-Charles A. Whitemire, who was appointed by the President last April postmaster at Newberry, and his commission 'held up" because the people did not want a negro, has got from Postmaster General Wanamaker, a position as laborer in the postoffice department in Wash-

ington at a salary of \$620 per year. -The Sumter cotton mills will soon be ighted with electric lights, the Electric Light Company having taken the contract. The inside wiring has been completed, so that by January 1, at least, the operatives will be working by the new light. The cotton mill has been

running on double time for many months. -A colored boy, aged 14, employed in the barber shop of Tom Ballard, also colored, in Yorkville, attempted suicide and shall be appropriated to the building on Sunday by hanging himself to a limb of a tree. He was found, in an unconscious unfavorably reported. A general debate condition, on the ground -the rope having broken. He claims that Ballard's ill treatment led him to the act.

-Preparations for the ball at Hotel Chiquola, at Anderson on the night of the 31st, are being made, and everything is on a magnificent scale. One thousand invitations are now being made out. Visitors are expected from Charleston, Columbia, Augusta, Atlanta, Greenville, and many other places in this State, Georgia and North Carolina. The banquet and ball will

1st of January. -The contemplated resignation of Congressman Cothran, to accept the position of general counsel of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company in

THE CLEMSON COLLEGE.

THE PLANS PROPOSED FOR ITS ESTABLISHMENT.

Provisions of the Bill Framed in the Recent Conference in Columbia-The Full Text of the Document.

The following is the full text of the bill introduced in the Legislature for the establishment of the Clemson Agriculural College:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the

Section 1. That one-half the land scrip

be held as a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall forever remain undiminished, the income of said fund to be used scrip was donated by the Acts of Congress of the United States in relation thereto: Provided, That the State treasurer shall issue, and he is hereby authorized and required to issue, to the board of trustees of the University of South hundred doilars, bearing interest at the of said Clemson Agricultural College ed to do so, and was strung up. Olsen rate of six per centum per annum from out of the funds and moneys hereby, in was seized in bed, pulled out, and his

Section 1,046 of the General Statutes. an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to shall have executed a deed and conveyin connection with the colleges estab-1862, and of the Act supplementary the University of South Carolina, in General Statutes entitled 'Of the University of South Carolina,'" approved December 22, 1887; and the said grant of fifteen thousand dollars is hereby vested in the board of trustees of the Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina; and an agricultural experiment station shall be established in connection with the | pealed. said Clemson Agricultural College and

Sec. 3. That the sum of money collecttreasurer to the treasurer of the board of signed by their president and secretary; the Clemson College. and all moneys that shall hereafter be collected by the said commissioners of the sinking fund, arising from the redemption of lands, leases and sales of property, or otherwise coming to the the State treasury, and shall be kept on a separate account by the State treasurer, and shall be appropriated to the building quired to pay the said moneys annually to the treasurer of the said Clemson Agri-

board of trustees, signed by their president and secretary. Sec. 4. That three-fifths of the moneys arising from the privilege taxon fertilizers sold or offered for sale in this State collected by the Department of Agriculture during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1889, and now on hand to the credit of said department of Agriculture, shall be paid into the State Treasury, and shall be appropriated to the building and maintenance of the aforesaid Clemson Agricultural College and shall be paid by the State Treasurer to the Treasurer of the Boord of Trustees of said Clemson Agricultural College upon the order of said Board of Trustees, signed by their President and Secretary; and three-fifths of all moneys arising from the privilege tax on fertilizers sold, or offered for sale, in this State which shall hereafter be collected by the Department of Agriculture, or those upon whom the duty of collecting said privilege tax may by Act of Assembly be devolved, shall be paid into the State Treasury, and shall be kept on a separate account of the State Treasurer, and maintenance of the said Clemson Agricultural College; and the State Treasurer is hereby authorized and required to pay the same annually to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the said Clemson Agricultural College, upon the order of the said board of trustees, signed by their president and secretary.

Sec. 5. All and every estate and property, real or peasonal, which have heretofore been of the Department of Agriculture shall vest in and become the property of the board of trustees of the said Clemson Agricultural College, to be be given on the night of the 31st, and managed, controlled or disposed of by of the bill. Mr. Graydon's motion was cured a perfect light for pictures by will be followed by a german on the the said board of trustees for the use And benefit of the aforesaid Clemson agricultural College: Provided, That no sale of such property shall be made reading are the following: To prohibit South Carolina, has already brought out said board of trustees are hereby auin relation to the giving of bonds re Ridgeland; to amend an Act in relation Senator Murray, when asked what his in Spartanburg county, the proceeds of

the State treasurer to the treasurer of tions from the sinking fund was stricken the board of trustees of said College out by a vote of 58 to 45. upon the order of said board of trustees, signed by their president and secretary. Provided, further. That the said board | the fight for the bill, providing that not of trustees shall not sell nor dispose of more than \$25,000 in any one year and nor discontinue the Agricultural Expeiment Station known as the Darlington

Farm, situate in the county of Darlington, but shall maintain the same subject to their control. And the Department of Agriculture is herety authorized and tactics were repeated, a motion by Mr. required to execute all deeds and other papers necessary to the due conveyance and transfer of the property described and referred to in this section to the said ,

board of trustees. Sec. 6. That the board of directors of the State penitentiary are hereby authorized and required, upon the order of the board of trustees of the said Clemson amendment to this bill requiring these fund, hereto-fore vested by Section 1,045 books to be distributed to the libraries of the General Statutes in the board of all the colleges in this State, both trustees of the University of South Corosaid board of trustees able bodied consistency. lina, be, and the same is hereby, vested victs not to exceed fifty in number at ures. in the board of trustees of the Clersson one time, said convicts to be employed ized the debate. Agricultural College of South Carolina; by said board of trustees in work conand the State treasurer is hereby author- nected with the erection of the buildings ized and required to issue a certificate of of said Clemson Agricultural College or State stock in the sum of ninety-five in the preparation of the ground and the thousand nine hundred dollars, bearing materials therefor: Provided, That the interest at the rate of six per centum per said board of trustees shall defray the annum from July 1, A. D. 1889, payable expenses of the transportation of said giving three-fifths of the tag tax to the semi-annually to the board of trustees of convicts to and from the penitentiary, Clemson College. the said Clemson Agricultural College, to the expense of medical attention, and the expense of furnishing such convicts

with proper food and lodging. Sec. 7. That the board of trustees of by said board of trustees for the building | the said Clemson Agricultural College and maintenance of the said Clemson are hereby authorized and empowered Agricultural College, in accordance with to procure forthwith, from competent the purposes for which the said land architects and contractors, plans and most brutal and dastardly crime ever estimates of buildings suit ble for the purposes of the said Clemson Agricul- Lynch. On Sunday, at Preston, Tremtural College, and to erect said College pleace County, Haus Jacob Olsen was buildings upon a suitable site on Fort torn from his house and lynched by a Hill plantation, situate in the county of party of masked men. Olsen was Oconee, and to defray the expenses inci- partially insane and somewhat quarrel-Carolina a certificate of State stock in dent to the erection of said College the sum of ninety-five thousand nine buildings and to the proper maintenance bors to leave the county. He neglect-July 1, A. D. 1889, payable semi-annual- the preceding sections of this Act, aply, to be held as a perpetual fund, the priated and made available, and out of capital of which shall forever remain un- such other funds and moneys as may, diminished, the income of said fund to by the General Assembly, be bereafter be used by said board of trustees for the appropriated and made available, and to use and maintenance of the South Caro- do all other things necessary to carry lina Agricultural College and Mechanics' out the provisions of this Act, and the Institute, now in operation for the bene- provisions of the Act entitled "An Act fit of colored students, as set forth in to accept the devise and bequest of Thomas G. Clemson, and to establish an Sec. 2. That the annual grant of fifteen | Agricultural College in connection therehousand dollars, commonly known as with," approved 27th November, A. D. the Hatch bill fund, made to the State 1889. Provided, That this Act shall of South Carolina by the Congress of the not take effect until the exceutor of the United State, according to the terms of will of the aforesaid Thomas G. Clemson establish agricultural experiment stations ance of the property so devised to the

State: Provided, nevertheless, That of tied, and his kicking and struggling lished in the several States under the the funds and moneys by the several provisions of an Act approved July 2, sections of this Act appropriated, the sum of three thousand dollars shall, thereto," approved March 2, 1887, be, upon the approval of this Act, be immeand the same is hereby, withdrawn from diately paid by the State treasurer to the control of the board of trustees of the treasurer of the board of trustees of the said Clemson Agricultural College to whom it was vested by an Act entitled defray the cost of plans and specifications "An Act to amend Chapter XX of the and estimates of suitable college buildings as aforesaid; said sum to be paid upon the order of the said board of trustees signed by their President and

secretary. Sec. 8. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, re-

Two other bills connected indirectly under the direction of the board of trus- with that for the establishment of the tees thereof, to be supported by said Clemson College have been introduced grant according to the provisions of the in the Senate. One comes from Senator Act of Congress hereinbefore mentioned. Ferguson, of Laurens, and provides for the transfer of the duty of collecting the ed by the commissioners of the sinking tag tax on fertilizers from the Depart fund during the fiscal year ending Octo- ment of Agriculture, to the Comptroller ber 31, 1880, and now on hand to the General and allowing him \$1,800 to decredit of said commissioners, shall be fray the expenses of the collection. It paid into the State treasury, and shall be is stated that this will insure a saving of appropriated to the building and main- \$700 a year in this item alone. The other tenance of the said Clemson Agricoltural | bill was brought in by Senator Pope and College, and shall be paid by the State provides for the abolition of the entire Agricultural Department and the vest-

The Debate on the Bill.

Special to the Greenville News. COLUMBIA, S. C., December 13 .- For said commissioners, shall be paid into a week the bill to establish and maintain the "Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina" has stood on the calendar of the House as a special and maintenance of the said Clemson order. To-day it was taken up and Agricultural College; and the State the battle over its adoption fairly betreasurer is hereby authorized and re- gun. There had been ample time for friends and opponents to study the measure. There was no attempt at snap judgement. All day the House has discussed the bill and also in the evening session. So far the fight has been a distinct and signal success for the bill. Though the ground has been contested inch by inch in the face of voluminous efforts to emasculate and curtail the bill, its friends have suc-

ceeded in retaining all its material features. When the bill was called up the sentiment of the House on its general merits was tested by the vote on the motion of Mr. McCrady, of Charleston, to strike out the enacting words. The motion was killed by a vote of 86 to 27. Then the contest was opened on sections of the bill, Mr. Hutson, of Hampton, moving to amend the first section by allowing the title to onehalf the land scrip fund to remain in the hands of the trustees of the South Carolina College and giving the interest only to the Clemson trustees. That

amendment was rejected. Then Mr. Hutson moved that the title to funds given by the first and second sections of the bill, namely the land scrip and Hatch bill funds, be vested in the six members of the board of trustees of the Clemson College to be elected by the State. The amendment was accepted by the friends of the measure and adopted without opposition.

When Section 3, diverting the proceeds arising from the redemption of lands, leases and sales of property by the sinking fund commissioners to the use of the Clemson College, was reached, the big fight of the day came It was opened by Mr. Graydon, of lost. The attack was renewed by a motion

the Columbia Farm, situate in the coun- over into the evening session. The charge the Barye collection. ing and maintenance of the said Clemson united on that point and on the final and instructive to those in attendance. verses and the Rev. Mr. Thompson the tion.

Agricultural College, and to be paid by vote the provisions for future appropria-

An amenament offered by Mr. Irby, of Laurens, who was one of the leaders in that for not more than six years should be taken from the sinking fund for use

of the college, was voted down. In the fourth section, giving the privilege tax income to the college, the same Hazard, of Georgetown, to strike out the section being overwhelmingly defeated. Mr. Brawley, of Charleston, then moved to strike out all that portion of the section which provided for appropriations year by year in future of all pro-

ceeds from the privilege tax. Lost. All through the debate the leaders i opposition to the specific provisions of

W. C. Benet, who had the bill in charge, managed it with ability, tact and discretion. Later.-By a vote of 54 to 48 the House refuse to strike out any portion of Section 4, so that the provision remains

THE WESTERN STYLE.

Horrible Crime in Wisconiu-A Crazy

The following dispatch of Thursday from Milwaukee, Wis., narrates the perpetrated in the name of Judge some, and had been ordered by neighhands tied behind, despite his desper-

ate struggles and those of his family. Without even allowing him time to put on his clothing, they led him out of his house. Once outside Olsen learned what was to be done with him. He caught sight of a new rope hanging over the limb of a tree, which stands not more than twenty feet from the little cabin which was his home. He struggled to free his hands, tearing the flesh from his wrists, until they bled freely; but finding himself unable to get loose, he submitted in sullen silence while the rope was put around his neck, and willing hands drew him up to strangle. His legs were not was fearful.

The mob remained sometime lest his remains might be cut down. Then making threats of lynching any one who should dare cut down the body, they dispersed.

dv was

morning and was not cut down until the coroner arrived. The coroner's inquest was held vesterday at Preston, and the following verdict was returned:

"Deceased came to his death by strangulation caused by being hanged by the neck, by masked persons unknown." No evidence as to the identity of the

lynchers was offered. It is Preston's gossip that the lynchers were led by one of the most prominent farmers in Preston. Further facts will be brought out by evidence following arrests about to be made by the State. The district attorney has the case in charge, and wholesale arrests are expected.

It is said in Richmond that Mr. Geo S. Scott will not consent to serve the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company as president for another year, as he wishes to go to Egypt with his family early in January for recreation, and trustees of the said Agricultural College, ing of all the property and duties of the upon the order of said board of trustees, department in the board of trustees of the Richmond and Danville system, which he has managed so well and ably and satisfactorily to the public. It is thought the management will decide to elect as president of the Richmond and Danville Mr. John H. Inman, who will make an excellent president, and who is the second choice of the Richmond friends of the system. Mr. Inmah is now president of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company, and is well acquainted with the wants of the Southern people. He, as well as Mr. Scott, is largely interested in the South. The election of Mr. Inman to succeed Mr. Scott as president of the Richmond and Danville Company will probably be made on the 18th of this month, when the adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders will

be held .- Ex. Blown to Pieces by Nitro -- Glycerine. BUTLER, PA., December 11 .- At a quarter past 9 o'clock this morning Butler was shaken by a nitro-glycerine explosion at the Butler Torpedo Company's magazine, two miles south of town. The explosion occurred when cans were being put into wagons at the factory. James O. Woods and William Medill, and their wagon and team were blown into unrecegnizable

fragments. The woods in the vicinity of the magazine are being searched by hundreds of men for remains of the victims. The factory buildings were mostly demolished. The factory was crushed down, and only the smoke-stack remains intact. The rafters of the magazine fell down over the gly-cerine there, but it did not explode.

Thomas A. Edison's latest achievement was to invent a light by which pictures may be seen at night with nearly all the advantage of daylight. Abbeville, who moved to strike out the Electric lights have heretofore thrown section, and supported the motion in a either too brilliant a light, like the clear and able speech. Mr. Tindal, of arc light, or else too yellow a light, Clarendon, led in defence of that feature such as the Edison light. Edison seplacing at the back of the bulbs in his system of lighting a lead piece coverof Mr. Graydon to strike out that part of ing half of the bulb and fitting it no sale of such property shall be made without the consent of the General Assembly: Provided, further, That the section providing for appropriating the section providing for appropriating closely. Inside of the bulb is a coating of silver. The yellow of the light and the silver reflection makes a light portion making appropriations for the that brings out all the colors in a picthorized to sell and dispose of the Agri- coming year. This was discussed warmly ture harmously. It was first used in cultural Experiment Station, known as and at much length, the debate running the illumination of the "Angelus" in

The Teachers' Association of Anderknown as the Spartanburg Farm, situate in Spartanburg county, the proceeds of said sale to be paid into the State treasury and to be appropriated to the build.

The Teacners' Association of Anders following Bishop Galleher the Rev. tory to test its qualities. The test proving said sale to be paid into the State treasury and to be appropriated to the build. speeches against this leature of the only programme has been arranged, and psalm; the Rev. Mr. Bakewell the manufacture pottery of every descriptions and the Rev. Mr. The manufacture pottery of every descriptions and the Rev. Mr. The manufacture pottery of every descriptions and the Rev. Mr. The manufacture pottery of every descriptions and the Rev. Mr. The manufacture pottery of every descriptions are not account to the manufacture pottery of every descriptions are not account to the manufacture pottery of every descriptions.

A GRAND GATHERING.

THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF JEF-FERSON DAVIS.

city hall this morning, embracing be- a unique and beautifully designed canopy sides the common multitude, numerous in winth and supported by six bronze organizations, schools and societies. cannon braced with muskets. The dome Many distinguished gentlemen from the of the canopy is ornamented in bronze South and leading cities of that section with furled United States flags draped were also among the visitors. General Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi, ex-Governor Lubbock, of Texas, and General P. M. B. Young, a cavalry leader in the Confederacy, paid their respects.

Floral tributes from different sections the mortuary chamber is filled to overflowing with beautiful designs. The caisson is being prepared and will be suitably draped. It is loaned by the State and the route has been so arranged that the funeral car will have a smooth passage along the streets. The religious ceremonies are to be brief and will not occupy more than a few minutes at the hall. Three divisions will march out to the cemetery. The remainder will take funeral cars at Clairborne Street.

Governor Buckner, of Kentucky, is among the arrivals this morning. New ORLEANS, December 11 .- The day, notwithstanding the threatening and oppressive character of the weather during the past several days, could not have been more propitious or beautiful. The portentous, pregnant looking clouds of the night previous and the great banks of heavy fog that prevailed during the early part of this morning, had wholly disappeared by seven o'clock as the sun burst forth and the beautiful Southern summer day dawned for the obsequies of the Southern chieftain. The city is crowded with thousands of people representing the prominence, wealth and chivalry of the Southern States. Six or seven Governors are here

with them great delegations of people The floral decorations were added to this morning. They came from every State and city in the South, and are superb in their design and beauty. The town is draped from one end to the other with the most elaborate showings of black. Business fronts and residences

attended by their staffs and bringing

lies on its staff at half mast. At an early hour this morning the firemen in uniform, members of various civic organizations and representatives of every profession, avocation and asso ciation, all en route to their respective

meeting stations. As soon as the doors of the City Hall were opened a stream of citizens began to pour into the death chamber to take a farewell view of the remains of the famous Confederate leader. The crowd of visitors was even greater than that of yesterday, there being hundreds of people from abroad whose visit to this

city had been delayed until to-day. It was not until 11.30 o'clock that the upon the features of the dead. The reportico of the City Hall building where Episcopal Church were performed. Lafeyette Square in front of the City Hail, the banquettes and streets were densely packed with people and the balconies and every available space from which son this country ever produced. His

the pageant could be viewed were misguided genius must be left to hiscrowded in the extreme. Obedient to the universal request, Mr. Davis was given a funeral in full accord with his superior rank as a military offithe most imposing, not only with refer of the Father of the Confederacy today besides veterans of the Lost Cause who historical, and in the future when men gallant soldiers whose unflinching valor displayed on numerous hotly contested fields resulted not unfrequently in both glory and victory to the stars and stripes.

The following gentlemen acted as pall bearers: Geoeral George W. Jones, of Iowa; Hon. Charles E. Fenner, of Louisiana: Sawyer Hayward, of Mississippi Hon. Thos. H. Watts, of Alabama; member of President Davis' cabinet. Honorary pall bearers: Governor Francis T. Nichols, Louisiana; Governor Robert more than Davis did to give success to Lowry, Mississippi; Governor S. B. Buck- a cause that was doomed at the outner, Kentucky; Governor John B. Gordon, Georgia; Governor J. P. Richardson, South Carolina; Governor D. G. Fowle, North Carolina; Governor F. P. Fleming, Florida; Governor James P. Eagle, Arkansas.

About 12.19 the casket was conveyed from the memorial room to the improvised catafalque in the center of the front portico where the massive pillars tive and strongest man." were entwined with a profusion of crepe. Over the casket was thrown the soft folds of a silken flag of the lost cause. Wood's shoulders and right arm have and also the glittering sabre with which been found twenty-eight rods away. the dead soldier had carved fame and A small part of Medill's trunk was honor for himself, and glory and victory taken from the top of a tree. The for his country on the crimson fields of theory is that Woods let a can of ex- Chapultepec and Monterey. Immediplosive drop when handing it up to ately surrounding the coffin were the Medill, who was in the wagon. A great clergy and armed sentries, they being hole was made in the ground were the the only persons admitted to the place or portico during the service. The relatives of the deceased were assigned to seats in the Mayor's parlor, from the windows of which they were enabled to witness the ceremonies. The obsequies, which were according to the ritual of the Episcopal church, were conducted by Bishop Galleher, assisted by five officiating clergymen of various denomi-

nations, as follows: Father Hubert, the Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mr. Davis' rector at Biloxi, Miss. the Rev. Dr. Markham, the Rev. Mr. Bakewell and the Rev. Mr. Martin. pliced ministers resides the steridance | make his talents ava I able in the great There were altogether fully twenty surof aumerous clergy of different denomigations from various Southern States. A curpliced choir of thirty-six voices

Hera.

creed. And thus ended the services at the City Hall, which, although simple and brief, were wonderfully impressive, During this period the immense throng, representing every conceivable variety of religious and social predilection, profession and nationality Chousands Visiting the Bier --- Many Dis- stood in reverential silence and with tinguished Visitors -- A Vast Procession heads uncovered. At the conclusion Follows the Body -- The Officiating Of the religious services the casket was borne by a detachment of soldiers to a handsomely decorated cais--- A Beautiful and Imposing Tribate to son which had been especially prepared for its reception ann on which it was to New Orleans, December 10 .- Throngs be conveyed to the cemetery. From the people continue to pour through the caisson arises a catafalque, consisting of measuring eight feet in length and four

on either side. The sides of the catafalque are superbly draped in black cloth with bullion fringes and gimp. The casket rested on a slight elevation and the caisson was drawn by six black horses, two abreast, caparisoned in artillery banners and plumes and each animal led by a soldier in uniform. With marof the South were received to-day and vellous military precision the various battalions wheeled into line, preceded by a detachment of the city police and followed in turn by the clergy, pallbear-ers, and soon by others in their respective order until the mammoth procession was formed. The procession, after leaving the City Hall, proceeded up St. Charles to Callipe and from Callipe into Camp, thence to Chartres, to St. Louis, to Railli and carried in the direct route to the cemetery. It was an hour and ten minutes passing a given point.

As the grand funeral cortege traversed the streets, from the turrets of every church a knell was tolled, the clark of sabres and tramp of iron-shod feet echoed along the interminable line, while soul subduing dirges blended with the solemn booming of the minute guns. The parts of the city not directly located on the line of march, or in anywise remote from the scene of the pageant, were literally depopulated, their inhabitants having gathered in countless numbers on the banquettes and in other available places from which an easy view of the marching columns could be had.

NORTHERN OPINION

Views of the New York Press and people-Suggestion of a Family Fund.

New York Special to the Baltimore Sun The news of the death of Jefferson Davis reached here too late for more than a brief line in the very latest edition of two of the morning papers. The

general public did not know of it till the afternoon.

The evening papers gave portraits and long biographies of the dead chief, and kindly editorially commenthat were barren of mourning emblems ted on his death, with only one exyesterday are covered this morning, and ception - the Mail and Express. This every bit of bunting there is in the city was the drivel he got into a small paragraph: "Jefferson Davis is dead. The rebellion which he led still lives streets were thronged with seldiers and in a large portion of the country where he has been worshipped as the chief champion of the false doctrines that justified secession as a State's right. The form which the present rebeliion takes is clearly described by President Harrison and Attorney General Miller in their references to

the suppression or intimidation of the suffrage. The Evening Telegram says: The dead chieftain had many lovable qualities, which the impulsive people of the South appreciated to their fullest extent. Not a breath of suspicion ever tained the absolute honesty of his lid of the casket closed down forever public life. His personal friendships were sacred as his domestic joys. The mains were then conveyed to the front cause for which he risked his section and himself was lost, but no wreck of the simple but impressive rites of the his political fortunes, no matter how complete, could ever darken the brilliancy of his intellect on the unflinching courage of his convictions. He was one of the greatest and most gifted

The Sun says: "We presume that in the future every one of those associated with Mr. Davis in his effort to cer, in addition to which numerous civic reeate a new Confederacy will be and other organizations combined to practically forgetten, and that his render the cortege to-day in all respects name will stand alone as representing the idea connected with the struggle. ence to numbers but in the pomp and Mr. Davis probably never regretted circumstance of its elaborate ceremonial. | the knowledge which he must have There are participating in the obsequies | had that thus history will associate his have once again been called upon to read of the measures with which his close up their decimated ranks, many name is associated without passion or prejudice, it will doubtless be asserted that he was the able and sincers representatives on one side of an inevitable and stupendous conflict of

> The Evening Post concludes its comment with: "We have given in other column a sketch of the career of departed leader of the long departed Confederacy. We have there stated our belief that nobody could have done set to fall before superior force. It follows that he was one of the ablest men of his time, for it was by no stroke of chance that he was chosen to guide a masterful race through a struggle for national existence. He was selected because he was believed by good judges, and with practical unanimity, to be their best equipped represents

> Tre Commercial Advertiser says: "With all his faults, mistakes and blunders, Jefferson Davis was throughout his public career a man of spotless integrity and honest devotion to what he believed to be the right. His participation in the council halls of the Union in a conspiracy to break up the union by using its own weapons against it nust be stamped as a wrong. Many of the methods employed in the errly days of secession where beyond question unrighteous and wrons. But in the cause for which they were done he honestly believed."

These views may be taken as a general concensus of New York's opinion. There is nowhere, probably where the influences of Southern residents is so potent, and nowhere, probably, where the inclination to let the war rest is so strong with the death of Mr. Davis that last obstacle to complete forgettulness is removed, and there is regret at once for the loss of so able an American, and that he could not progress of the new and regenerate

-W. G. Shillinglaw, who lives a few accompanied by an organ, sang the an- miles from Yorkville, exhibited on Satthem, "Though I walk through the urday some fine specimens of potters valley of the shadow of death," after made from clay taken from his plants which Bishop Galleher made an address. tion. The clay had been sent to a fac-